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LYDDITE NOT RELIABLE

SHELLS FILLED WITH THE COM-POUND DO NOT ALWAYS EXPLODE.

Kitchener Baffled by a Pretty Dutch Girl-How the Boers Received News of Cronje's Surrender.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 5.-Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria writes interestingly of the effects of lyddite, as follows: "That the moral effect of artillery far exceeds the practical results has been demonstrated over and over again in the present war. After firing so many rounds the side firing has been convinced that so many hundreds of the enemy hav: been rendered hors de combat and has promptly accused the enemy of concealing casualties when the published results disagreed with expecta-When the war commenced the burghers had heard so much about the terrible effects of lyddite that it was with fear and trembling that they faced the first fighting. They learned, however, that the ordinary British field battery does not fire lyddite and that on soft ground lyddite is comparatively harmless. For any one with weak nerves the whistling of the ap proaching lyddite shell and the crash as it explodes are calculated to have a de pressing if not a demoralizing effect, but and he has no nerves. At the battle of Spion kop I saw a young Boer within three yards by measurement of a big lyddite when it exploded, tearing up the earth and sending a score of fiery fingers into the air, lazily rising and finding his limbs sound, muttering to himself, 'The reds are vicious to-day.' But all were no so lucky. One young burgher pitifully complained that the lyddite had turned hair and skin as yellow as a canary. Nor would the stuff come off. The mos general effect of the poisonous greenish yellow cloud rising from the explosion was a violent fit of coughing, and mild strangling was superinduced in some cases. The biggest slaughter reported as having resulted from a single big lyddite shell was

And still the unexploded stuff burnt all right, for Boers used it by firing trains to kill flies, which became an unbearable pest in the trenches at Colenso." Of all the stories told by correspondents General Kitchener this by far is the in suppressing the Preiska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmstaff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farmhous stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the door posts and her eves flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of 'Arrah, darlint; wisha now, acushla,' etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear and a deadlock prevailed. Kitchener's sharp 'What's this?' put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreadful chief of staff and her lips trembled in spite of herself. Kitchener gazed surlily at her standing bravely, though tearfully, there and turned

the trenches at Colenso after the battle

explosive. Numbers of partially exploded

shells were found, especially at Colenso.

to his military secretary. 'Put down,' he growled, 'that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gen-This is vouched for by C. A. McNuellen,

an engineer recently returned from BOERS WEPT WHEN CRONJE FELL

Scenes at Burghersdorp When the

News Reached the Langer.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. LONDON, May 5.- The Daily News correspondent, A. G. Hales, who was taken prisoner by the Boers and returned by them to General Gatacre, sends his paper an account of how the Boers received the news of Cronje's surrender. He was at Burghersdorp when the news came through. He writes: "When the news came, the folks would not believe it. They would just as soon have believed that the sun could fall from the heavens and leave the earth in darkness as that Cronje, the iron he had made a mad rush at our guns and perished with all his men around him, they night have believed it-believed it and wept, and even as they wept, they would not, they could not, and they did not, be-

placed their faith, had surrendered with "But at last the truth became known; some who had escaped from Cronje's laager brought in the fateful news, and then the stolid-looking fighting men broke down. They wept like boys. Great, rugged, | ican Sugar Refining Company were not insearded men dashed their rifles on the ground and spurned them with their boots, for an accounting made to-day by Robert faces the tears poured readily. Others took | Jersey Court of Chancery. The substance of the news sadiy, with chins dropping on Mr. Trimble's complaint is that the officers their chests, with hard set faces, white of the American Sugar Refining Company

the tightened muscles would leave the impression upon the cold steel. Others crowded together and looked dumbly from face to face, like cattle foregathered to the

"The blow had stunned them. To them Cronje was something more than a man; he was an ideal; what the great Corsican farmers. He was their brain center, their rallying point. Had Paul Kruger betrayed them to their foes for the sake of British gold they would not have felt the shock as they felt this one man's surrender. If Cronje had loved his country half as well as his country loved him, he would have marched right on the point of a British bayonet on that morning so disastrous to life in order that the memory of his name might have remained as a watchword on the lips and in the hearts of his gallant yeoman soldiery. When the crash came, when the Boers knew for a certainty that Cronje had yielded, they felt that their idol was shattered. He had been to them as a god fashioned out of marble; they found him at last to be only a man made out of mud, and when he fell the Cape Dutch cause and the Orange Free State fell with him. When he laid down his arms he launched a thunderbolt into the Boer camp which wrecked it forever."

LYNCHED FOR MURDER

WILLIAM WILLIS, WHO SAT IS WHITE MAN'S LAP IN A CAR,

and Who Killed the White Man When the Latter Resented, Hanged and

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 14.-William Willis a negro, who shot and killed Alexander Whitney, a popular young man of that city last night, was lynched near Grovetown, about twelve miles from here to-day. The mob which disposed of Willis took him from Richmond county officers who boarded a train for Atlanta soon after the murder was committed, with the purpose of bringing the negro to a place of safety. The mob held Willis in the woods near Grovetown during the night, awaiting identification of his victim and it was not until 10 o'clock to-day that the negro was thoroughly recognized. He was then quickly swung from a tree. The rope broke in the first attempt and a second was made which was successful. The body was riddled with bullets and a placard was placed upon it,

bearing a warning to other negroes. Governor Chanler was informed early in the day of the prospects of a lynching three killed and four wounded one day in and ordered four companies of state troops of Colenso. Lyddite is an untrustworthy stationed here to hold themselves in readiness to prevent any violence by the mob Judge Brinson, of the Superior Court called the grand jury together to preven any outbreak, but before these precautions could be effective the negro had been

Alexander Whitney was on a crowded street car yesterday afternoon v best: "While Lord Kitchener was engaged | and another negro boarded it. No seats were available and one of the negroes sat in Whitney's lap. Whitney protested and use. Not seeing any signs of his orders | finelly struck the negro, when Willis sudbeing carried out he rode over with his denly commenced firing from a pistol. The first shot struck Whitney in the head causing almost instant death. The second grazed the hand of Lieutenant Steiner, of the Georgia State troops. Willis was overpwered and later placed in the hands of

A committee of prominent business mer sent notice to the city authorities to-day that the law requiring street railways to furnish separate accommodations for white people and negroes was not being enforced It was stated that the military company which would be ordered to protect Willis in case of mob violence would refuse to do sc, as Whitney was a prominent member of the organization.

Two Negroes Shot to Death.

BROOKSVILLE, Fla., May 14.-Near Week's turpentine camp, in this county, to-day, were found the decomposed bodies of two negroes tied together. They are the bodies of the men who were arrested at John Clemands, a white man, from am-The negroes were placed in charge of deputies to be brought to the jail at this place, but instead were taken into the scrub and shot to death.

SUIT AGAINST SUGAR TRUST.

Stockholder Says It Is Squandering Surplus in Restraining Trade.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.-The papers in the suit of Robert J. Trimble against the

American Sugar Refining Company were

filed in the Court of Chancery to-day. Trimble, who is a stockholder, charges that the company has more than a million dollars of surplus and this surplus is now willed, tiger-hearted Cronje, could throw being used to depress the price of sugar down his arms. Had the news come that and to force Arbuckle Brothers, independent refiners, into a combination with the American Sugar Refining Company, to il-

legally restrain trade. have sworn to avenge him. But they would that the American Sugar Refining Com-The bill prays for an injunction and asks pany be compelled to exhibit its books and Heve that he, the man in whom they had show what surplus it has and what is being done with it.

A subpoena will be issued and the American Sugar Refining Company has thirty days in which to file its answer. In the absence to-day of President H. O. Havemeyer, the other officials of the Amerclined to discuss the merits of the demand filst down their sun and wind-tanned J. Trimble, a stockholder, before the New with passionate pain too deep for words; are dissipating its large surplus in main-they stood leaning upon their rifles with taining their fight against the Arbuckles hands hard gripped until one could think and other independent sugar refiners.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS FORCE AT GREENCASTLE.

Logic of Circumstances Points More Strongly to Barcus Than to Any Other Man for Nominee.

SOME DISQUIETING ELEMENTS

PARKE COUNTY CAUCUS MAKES HOL-LIDAY SECOND CHOICE.

Brazil Man Is Very Popular-Morgan

County Adds to the Uncertainty-

Candidates for Delegates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 14.-Nearly every politician of prominence in the Fifth congressional district is in Greencastle tonight, preparing for the biggest political fight that ever took place in the district. To-morrow promises to be a very busy day, politically. The first business of the the convention to select delegates to th

day will be the meeting of the Lincoln League of the district, which was to have been held to-day. It will be followed by national convention and then will come the congressional fight. Early to-night it looked at if James S. Barcus, of Terre Haute, would be the nominee, but by 10 o'clock the Barcus men were not so certain of success. It appears to be the field against Barcus. However, the Barcus men still feel confident that their candidate

A new complication has arisen to-night. Where, at 6 o'clock, it looked as if the contest would be between Barcus, of Vigo, and Hays, of Putnam, the fight now appears to be a three-cornered one. The third man to show strength in the race is E. S. Holliday, of Clay county. He is siderable amount of popularity. One of the things which alarmed the Barcus men tonight was the report of a caucus held by the Parke county delegates. As a result of this caucus Parke will vote solidly the Boer arms, and have yielded up his for Holliday, as soon as it is seen that their man, Henry Daniels, cannot be nominated, and it is pretty generally conceded that Mr. Daniels will not be the nominee. The Barcus men are considerably put out with what they termed, early in the evening. Parke county's unique attitude in the

> It is believed that Vermillion county will be the first to go over to the Barcus people. Vermillion has a candidate, A. J. Ralph, but it is not thought there is a chance of nominating him. Vermillion county will stand by Vigo on account of being connected with the latter county in the matter of joint senator and joint representative. Mr. Barcus will have thirtyone of the thirty-five votes in Vigo county. The others will belong to Robert Catlin until it is found that he cannot be nominated. Then, it is asserted, these votes will go to Barcus. Although Hendricks county is still aggrieved over Vigo's conduct in the state convention it is admitted by Hendricks county men that Barcus will have at least four votes from that county. Barcus's friends assert that he will get seven votes out of Hendricks county. It is difficult to conjecture just what Morgan county intends doing. This county has two candidates, Frank Singleton and Quincy Blankenship, both of whom want to go to the national convention as delegates. It was said to-night that the national delegates probably would be Singleton and George M. Allen, formerly of Terre Haute. Mr. Allen claims the Fifth district as his home, although he is located in Washington. Albert Payne, of Brazil, is the other candidate for national delegate. Most of the candidates have their

> headquarters at the Belknap Hotel, although some are at the Commercial. Nicholas Filbeck, A. M. Higgins Horace Pugh are very busy in the interests of Mr. Barcus. One of the fears that beset the Barcus men this evening was that Holliday might gain strength enough to make the vote a tie, not counting Putnam county's votes. They do not know what this county would do in the event The Hays men appear confident of their candidate's success and say they have not discussed the question of throwing the vote ome other direction in case they fail with their man. Early this evening the Barcus men were saying they would nominate on the third or fourth ballot, but later to-night they were not estimating the number of ballots it probably would re-

Among the late arrivals to-night was E G. Hogate, who came to lend a hand in the fight against Vigo county. J. B. Kealing. came to "Look on." It is understood that George Harvey, of Danville, will be chairman of the convention. One of the Barcus men remarked to-

night that if ex-Mayor Holliday had a good crowd of campaigners he could win the race easily. Col. George C. Harvey, of Danville, who arrived here this afternoon, stated positively that he would not be a candidate for the congressional nomination before to-

morrow's convention. He thus sets at rest the rumors that he is in the race.

Senator Chandler Says the Process of Making It Is Not Secret.

HARVEYIZED STEEL.

NEW YORK, May 14.-A special to the World from Washington says: "Senator Chandler was asked for further explanation of his charges in the Senate that the Harvey armor patent is a fraud and that Krupp armor is without superior merit. He gave the story of the Harvey patent as follows: 'Mr. Harvey nine years ago offered some especially hardened tool steel the camp on May 8 charged with killing to Captain Folger, then an ordnance officer of the navy, who suggested that he experiment in applying the hardening process to armor. All that Mr. Harvey did at his own expense was to get a little plate three feet square and four inches thick, and he brought it in contact with charcoal fire at Newark, N. J. He summitted this to Commander Folger, who thereupon, at the expense of the Navy Department, went on with the experiment. He ordered from the Creusot works a plate six feet by eight feet by ten and a half inches, and down here at the navy yard he went on and supercarburized the plate, Mr. Harvey bepresent and giving directions. Then Harvey applied for a patent. This was in April, 1891. The claim was dis It was after that repeatedly disallowed. Eugene A. Byrnes, the examiner, rejected it. A second rejection was made on June 11, 1891, and on June 20, 1892, Secretary Tracy wrote a letter to the Patent Office asking to have the Harvey patent expedited. That expedition took place and at last the two examiners-in-chief, R. L. B. Clarke and S. W. Stocking, on appeal from the primary examiner, allowed the patent, which was issued Sept. 29, 1891. So the monopoly had been created. Any one can judge whether it was created by Mr. Harvey or by Commander Folger. Among the reasons given by the Patent Office for rejecting the patent was the assertion that there is no invention adding to the carburized process disclosed by Harvey and McDonald, the well-known step of hardening by chilling employed by Sperry and

"Taking up the subject of Krupp armor, Chandler said that when Congress fixed the maximum price for armor at \$300 the combined companies of the world found it necessary to resort to some new method of making the plate in order to avoid coming down in the price of their products. 'The companies then invented this new Krupp armor, added the senator, which is nothing in the world but an armor into the face of which carbon is

driven two or three times as far as it is into the face of Harvey armor. The patents, if there are any, we know nothing about. The so-called secret is no secret

NEAR FARRAGUT'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Deweys Entertained at Knoxville -Will Unveil a Marker To-Day.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 14.-After day of rest from festivities, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and party, who are now the guests of the city near which Farragut was born in 1801, appeared in a grand parade in this city this morning. The parade was participated in by the militia of East Tennessee, secret societies, labor organizations, city officials and members of various professions. Many handsome floats were to be seen. At the courthouse Admiral Dewey reviewed the parade and later was intro-duced by W. B. Lockett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, when Mayor S. G. Heiskell extended him a formal welcome to the city. Admiral Dewey's reply was brief. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey made a tour of the schools and colleges of the city where they received ovations. To-night a public reception was held in the Woman's building, after which there was a banquet. the social features of the visit. To-morrow morning the party will leave

by steamer on the Tennessee river for Low's Ferry, thirteen miles west of Knoxville, where they will visit the birthplace of Admiral Faragut, under whom Dewey served during the civil war. A marker of the birthplace will be unveiled by the admiral with appropriate ceremonies. Admiral Dewey has taken much interest in is to him the most interesting event of the entire tour. He will make a speech.

INCENDIARIES

ONE KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUND-ED BY GUARDS AT MANILA.

Attempt to Burn Hay Stored on the River Front-A Rebel General Who Declines to Surrender.

MANILA, May 14.—Seven Filipinos made an attempt to-day to burn a quantity of house on the river front. The guards killed one of them and wounded another. The

Officer Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .-- A cablegram was received at the War Department this morning from General McArthur, dated at Cramer First Lieutenant of the Thirtyfourth Regiment, U. S. V. Infantry, had been sentenced to dismissal from the milltary service by a court-martial and that he (Gen. McArthur) had approved that sentence April 9, to take effect April 30. General McArthur did not state the reasons for the court-martial.

GEN. MALBAR DEFIANT.

He Refuses Major Parker's Courteous Request to Surrender.

NEW YORK, May 14.-The Evening Post prints the text of letters between Major J. H. Parker, of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., and Gen. Miguel Malbar, of the Filipino revolutionary army. The correspondence was cabled to Montreal. Major Parker wrote to Gen. Malbar, asking him and his men to surrender and promising them good treatment. Gen. Malbar sent the following reply on May 11:

"Sir-I acknowledge receipt of your gratifying letter, and thank you heartily for you express therein. In reply to the same I have the pleasure to signify to the good and punctilious Major Parker and to his government that Malbar is fully aware of the major's valor, of his strength, of the discipline and power of his army and of the utter scarcity of our own. But, as Malbar is no more than an atom, a mere subordinate of his government and of Generals Aguinaldo and Torias, and no more than a poor soldier who has to obey the order of his country, although he is aware that all the desire of America towards the Philippines is good and for their prosperity, he cannot do more than what his country commands and imposes on him.

"I and all the forces under my command are witnesses before the whole world of the valor of the American blood, of the honor and discipline of their army, of the superiority of their artillery and of the humanity and chivalry of her Nation. But the same facts cause us to hope greatly that when the American people, and that when the de-scendants of Washington, deceived by certain Filipinos, who misinformed them that the people like annexation, be acquainted with the fact that for every soldier they lose on the battlefield the Filipinos lose one hundred, their very power and greatness will compel them to give us the independence which has been announced since the first coming of the powerful fleet of the United States for the honor and glory of the American people. I must also signify to you that till the moment when our scarce bullets shall meet for the last time the overwhelming numbers of those of your powerful army our shots demand not the death of any American, but the freedom of dragged the chain of slavery. They fought late Spanish-American war because since then, until the present moment, none of the Filipinos ignore the fact that our future and independence depend upon the

great American nation. "With regard to my houses and other properties which you say in your letter are n your hands by your superior force I will say that you may dispose of them privately and friendly. I beg of you, for the general knowledge of the civilized world, to communicate this answer to your government at Washington, and to signify at the same time that the American prisoners who are in my power are treated as best I can. only expect a resolution of my superiors in order to return them."

LAW IS VALID.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) the amount of the legacy received and not the volume of the estate out of which it is paid. A legacy of \$10,000 or under is exempt, no matter what the size of the estate out of which it is paid. A legacy over \$10,000 in value pays a rate determined by the amount of the legacy and the kinship of the legatee."

MUST WAIT ANOTHER WEEK.

No Opinion Handed Down in the Kentucky Governorship Case. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The Supreme

Court to-day adjourned for a week with-

out announcing a decision of the Kentucky governorship case. A Bridge Decision. WASHINGTON, May 14.-An opinion was rendered to-day in the Supreme Court in the case of the County Commissioners of

Muskingum County, Ohio, vs. the United States. The case involved the right to construct an obstructive bridge over a navigable stream, and has attracted some attention, the penalty being both fine and imprisonment. In this case the commissioners built a bridge over the Muskingum river, and when the canal, alongside the stream was raised by the United States, the bridge became an obstruction.

pinion was handed down by Justice Har-

lan and he held that as the commission-

ers had no money with which to remodel

the bridge and no power to raise the money they could not be held liable under

the law.

Must Apply to the Controller. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- In the case of George H. Earle, receiver of the Chestnut-street National Bank, of Philedalphia. vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania The opinion was to the effect that the itor of his lien on a bank, but that he mus

SENATE COMMITTEE WILL URGE PASSAGE OF HOUSE MEASURE.

Four Members Vote to Report It Without Amendment, Mr. Hanna Alone Offering Objection.

STATE DEPARTMENT INQUIRY

GERMAN COLONIZATION OF SOUTH AMERICA TO BE PROBED.

Consuls Asked to Learn if "Little Germanles" Are Being Established -Washington Miscellany.

senate committee on interoceanic

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 14.- The action of

canals in ordering the House Nicaragua canal bill favorably reported, which was done to-day, does not necessarily mean this feature of his visit here and says it that there will be action on that measure at this session. It is a measure that probably would provoke prolonged discussion if brought up and prevent the early adjournment which a large majority of each branch of Congress is heartily desirious of bringing about. Besides this, there is a strong feeling among the more conservative senators that it will be wise to await the receipt of the report of the Walker commission as to the different routes before final action on the canal bill is had. This report cannot be sent to Congress before December next, so the bill will probably go over until that time. There were only five members of the committee present at to-day's meeting. A motion was made to report the bill and without debate the vote was taken, Senators Morgan, McBride, Harris and Turner voting in the affirmative, and Senator Hanna in

In view of the significant references to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by Secretary Root, Senator Lodge and other prominent men, the State Department has taken steps to secure data on the subject. The burden of these speeches has been the startling increase of the German Manila yesterday, stating that Robert B. | colonies in South and Central America, which have been regarded as menacing the Monroe doctrine. It also has been asserted that these German colonists maintain their home customs in the new land, deal almost exclusively with Germany, use only the German language, have almost autono-American republics, and are, in fact, little Department has addressed an instruction to every minister and consul in South and Central America to inform the department fully on the points to which reference has for the most important functions of govbeen made. Of course Germany is not referred to by name, for such a direction might naturally give umbrage to the German government. The circular applies to colonists of all nationalities, though it is, of course, expected that the consuls in compiling their reports will differentiate

> A dispatch from Berlin says: "The cabled reports of statements made in the United States Senate chamber during the debate on the naval appropriation bill by Senators Hale and Spooner to the effect that the United States had no expectation of war or other trouble with Germany, have been received here with satisfaction. The semi-official Berliner Post asserts that these declarations prove that fair-minded and calmly reasoning Americans form the majority, and it concludes thus: "We hope in the future that attacks by certain American politicians who impute to a friendly country all sorts of aggressive schemes, will be as promptly repudiated."

Secretary Root to-day explained to the House military committee the advantages that would accrue from the passage of the Senate army reorganization bill. He dwelt especially on the proposed increase of the artillery arm and the increased rank given General Miles and General Corbin. said the effect of the bill was to increase tillery, this increase extending over period of years. While differing from the Root approved the Senate amendment, as it would permit the War Department to go to work and put the artillery in shape. The situation now, in caring for seacoast fortifications, was just as foolish and impracticable, the secretary said, as that would a man who built a fine house. equipped it in the most perfect manner and then went away and left it to take care of itself. There are millions and millions invested in fortifications, he said, with no one to take care of them, involving depreciation from lack of attention. As to giving Gena people who for three hundred years have | eral Miles rank as lieutenant general, he said that a major general commanded a country in the world with a large army that gave the commanding officer of the whole army a rank below lieutenant general or that did not recognize that he should outrank a division commander. As to the adjutant general, he said that all European armies recognized the importance of the position as the center of military administration and gave rank accordingly. He thought the provision for this increased rank should be general, and not apply only to General Corbin, though the latter's services the past two years merited special recognition.

> which \$33,445,027 were free of duty. Total increase over April, 1899, \$10,000,000 Merchandise exports, \$118,926,507, an increase of \$30,000,000. Gold imports, \$3,355,115, an increase of \$1,000,000. Gold exports, \$1,961,580. an increase of \$800,000. Silver imports. \$326,283, an increase of \$416,000. Silver exports \$4,112,043, an increase of \$30,000. During the last ten months the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by \$455,495,141, and during the same time the imports of gold exceeded the exports by \$9,216,623. The silver exports during the last ten months exceeded the imports by \$17,665,292.

> The War Department has made public simultaneously here and in Havana, the schedules of the revised Cuban tariff, which goes into effect June 15 next. The revision has been effected with difficulty and the schedules have traveled back and forth between Washington and Havana a half dozen times. The revised tariff, it is calculated, will slightly increase the revenues of the island, which were last year approximately \$16,000,000. It has been apparent to all acquainted with the working of the Cuban tariff that the rates of duty put upon the schedule for machinery and railway materials and supplies, namely, 40 per cent. ad valorem, is too high. The effect of this has been to stop all importation of such articles and the revenue from these schedules has been extremely small. In view of the necessity for the construction and reconstruction of railroads in various companies that if material for the construction and equipment could be imported at a reduced rate they will at once begin to import larger quantities, a special provision has been inserted in the tariff which allows such importations for a period of twelve months from the date of promulgation at a rate of 10 per cent. ad

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to-day introduced a bill to prevent and punish blacklisting by railroad companies, sleeping car companies, express companies. steamboat companies, telegraph and telephone companies, engaged in interstate commerce, and also to provide a civil reme-dy in damages for blacklisting. It is a very length measure and goes into the subject

Washington and Pennsylvania Streets.



Did you read our Special Suit Sale Announcement Last Night?

We hope you did-for we want you to know of its benefit-and enjoy its advantages. Never before has it been your privilege to select from such a stock at a special @11 price. Choice of Men's Suits actually worth \$18, \$20 and \$22, for

Saks & Company,

Indiana's Largest Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

of blacklisting and provides methods of obtaining information concerning the same. Corporations are directed to keep a record

of employes and every employe is entitled to see his record. The bill prohibits blacklisting of employes and officers of a corporation convicted of blacklisting any person are to be punished by imprisonment not less than two nor more than ten years. The President to-day commuted the sentence of Joseph Wilkins, convicted at Phil adelphia for frauds against the oleomargarine law. The sentence, which would have expired on May 28, is commuted to expire to-day. It is stated that Wilkins served

which, by the President's action, is made a part of his term of service. The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Army, promotion (regulars), Captain William W. Mc-Cammen, Fourth Infantry, to be major; promotion (volunteers), First Lieutenant P. W. Davison, Twenty-second Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster, with rank of cap-

seventeen days in jail while awaiting trial,

SPEAKS CHAMBERLAIN

EXPLAINS THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH MEASURE.

Objection to Clause 74 Because Abolishes the Imperial Veto-Peerages for Councilors.

LONDON, May 14.-The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, arose in a well-filled House to-day to introduce the Australian commonwealth bill, which he described as a great and important step toward the organization of the British empire. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said it would make Australia an indissoluble federal commonwealth, united ernment, with intercolonial free trade, common tariff for all the colonies and common control of the national defense. Such a commonwealth, the secretary declared, was as much to Great Britain's interest as to Australia's. What was good for Australia was clearly good for the whole empire. The empire rejoiced at this great, free progressive movement, which was monument to legislative competency and worthy of all the great labor that had been expended upon it. After explaining the difference between

the Australian proposals and the Canadian Constitution, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that as foreign countries were concerned in the new Constitution it was important that measures that might involve the imperial government in the most serious responsibilities should be interpreted by a tribunal in which all the parties had full consent to Clause 74, relating to the Appeal Court, because it meant the abolition of the imperial veto, would be prejudicial to the unity of the empire and might lead to a conflict of authority between the proposed high court and the Privy Council. There was by no means, he pointed out, unanimity on the subject in Australia, and the government would ask the House to amend the bill so as to retain the power of the countries to appeal. The government, he added, proposed to introduce in the House of Lords forthwith a scheme to each of Canada, South Africa, Australia not expected such an emphatic bid for and India to be members of the Privy Council, and who would act as lords of appeal. Life peerages would be conferred on them, so that they would continue to sit in the House of Lords, although they would not act as judges after their term of service had expired. They would be paid the same as lords of appeal and at the cost of the imperial government. During the course of his speech Chamberlain said the new Constitution, although in important respects unlike any Constitution of the United States than any other. State rights throughout were jeal ously preserved. In Australia the Senate would be elected by the same electorate as the Legislature, and the members of both bodies would receive the same salary.

TROUBLE IN AFRICA.

Germans Have Seized Part of the Con-

go Free State Territory. LONDON, May 14.-Lionel Decle, who conducting a cape-to-Cairo expedition. The April statement of the imports and fitted out by the London Telegraph, sends | treatment. exports of the United States shows as fol- by wire and steamer from Uvila, north of lows: Merchandise imports, \$75,466,742, of Lake Tanganyika, the following: "The situation here is critical. The Germans have forcibly seized all the Congo Free State territory up to Rusizi river, occupying 3,000 square miles of Congo territory with 1,000 soldiers, fifteen officers and canhis station, under threat of instant attack. The Germans burned the station. Their officers acted on instructions from sixteen others.

Famine and Cholera.

LONDON, May 14.- The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has telegraphed to the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, saying: "The decline in the number of persons demanding relief in Bombay and elsewhere is probably due to the outbreak of cholera, which has broken up many of the relief camps and has enor-mously increased our famine officers' diffi-ception and continually bowed his acknowiculties. Otherwise the situation is un-

altered." BOMBAY, May 14.-Louis Klopsch, New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, has arrived here and is starting on a tour of the famine-stricken districts. He has handed to the international missionary committee three lacs of rupees, about \$145,500, for distribution among the famine

Vesuvius Again in Action. ROME, May 14.-Mount Vesuvius is again

in a state of eruption, and spectators are Cuba and upon the assurance given by the forbidden to approach within a certain distance. Signor Matteucci, professor of geol ogy in the University of Naples, who is devoting himself to a study of volcanic action, had a narrow escape. He had received a special permit to approach the crater, and was bruised and burned by a shower of incandescent stones.

Emperor William Plays at War. BERLIN, May 14.-Emperor William arranged a picturesque attack upon the two new forts at Metz, leading himself and leaving to the Bavarian General Von Lichtenstein the defense. Count Von Haesler was deputed to criticise the whole engage-ment. All the artillery and cavalry, with two battalions of each infantry regiment

AMUSEMENTS.

BENGLISH'S€ Saturday, May 19, One Night Only, WEBER AND FIELDS'S

"Whirl-I-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety." PRICES-50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2. Seats ready this morning. PARK - All This Week

HOLDEN COMEDY CO TO-DAY "A BARREL OF MONEY" Wednesday "WIFE FOR WIFE"
Thursday "KNOBS O' TENNESSEE" Friday "THE DENVER EXPRESS"

10c, 20c, 30c. → Daily Matinee. Everybody goes to the Park.

Next—"A Grip of Steel." GRAND - To-Night

Saturday "NOBODY'S CLAIM"

Lester Wallack's Great Romantic Play,

Presented by the students of the Indiana-Boston School of Dramatic Art, under the direc-tion of Mrs. Harriet Augusta Prunk, principal. Seats now on sale at box office. Prices-Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c; boxes,

ILLINOIS AND PRATT STS.

All This Week Two performances daily, except Monday. Gentry's Famous

DOG and PONY SHOW Larger, grander and better than ever

ADMISSION -- Children, BASE BALL

To-Day, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY. Indianapolis vs. Kansas City

Game called at 3:45 p. m.

composing the garrison, were under the Kalser. During the fight two battalions of engineers threw a bridge across the Mozelle. His Majesty has invited all the descendants of Carl Ernst Von Weber, the composer, to attend the magnificent gala performance of the opera "Oberon," which drawings from the Sultan, showing the interior of the harem, will be utilize in making up the scenery.

Germans Displeased. BERLIN, May 14.-Political circles in Germany are much displeased at the reply of Emperor Francis Joseph to the addresses of Herr Jaworski and Herr Sziliagyi, presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, respectively. The passage in which the Austro-Hungarian ruler declared a steady entente with Russia on the subjects of Oriental questions necessary and that in which he referred to such an entente as a good complement to the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany, are particularly criticised. Emperor William and the German Foreign Office had

Received by the Princess of Wales. Wales to-day held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace in behalf of the Queen. There was a large attendance. The Americans presented were Mrs. Wheaton, wife of General Frank Wheaton; Mrs. Wheaton; Mrs. Frank Newell and Miss Newell, of

Russian favor so soon after the return of

Emperor Joseph from Berlin.

Cable Notes. Russia has shipped 100,000 coolies from China to Manchuria to construct the railway to Port Arthur.

The German government will ask the Reichstag to increase the postal appropriation by 2,000,000 marks, with a view of enlarging telegraphic facilities with England. So far there have been twenty cases of the bubonic plague at Port Said. Of this number thirteen patients have died, four have recovered and the rest are still under

As an experiment a volunteer corps belonging to the national German bicyclists carried dispatches from Strasburg to Berlin. The distance, which is 780 kilometers,

was covered in twenty-three hours. While the police were searching at Vizagapatam, capital of the district of the same name, in the presidency of Madras, India, non. The Beigian officer withdrew from for the murderers of two constables, they were attacked by a mob. They fired upon the assailants, killing eleven and wound

> Degree Conferred on King Oscar. CAMBRIDGE, England., May 14 .- The Duke of Devonshire as chancellor of the University of Cambridge conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the King of Sweden and Norway to-day amid much enthusiasm. The public orator lauded the King as a musician, poet, orator and historian, who had recently made public the avowal of his conviction of the justice of Great Britain's cause in South Africa. King

